

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
Sept. 19, 1918—Last twenty-four hours' rainfall, 0.00.
Temperature, Min. 72; Max. 83. Weather, Cloudy.

Hawaiian Gazette

FOOD FORECAST FOR TODAY
One Wheatless and One Meatless Meal

VOL. LII, NO. 76 HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918. —SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE NUMBER 4775

SITUATION OF HUNS BECOMES MORE SERIOUS

British Gains Between Cambrai And St. Quentin and French Gains Just South Makes German's Hope of Holding Line Fade

NEW YORK, September 20—(Associated Press)—With ten thousand prisoners taken during the past two days by the British in their drive against the Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and Cambrai, and with the French eating steadily into the defenses southwest of St. Quentin, the situation of the Germans resting their hopes upon the Hindenburg defenses becomes more desperate.

While the resistance to the Franco-British advance on the Cambrai-St. Quentin sector is growing more and more stiff, with fresh troops being brought into the fight to hold these two fortress positions, it is noticeable in all the reports that the Germans have not been sending any counter attacks forward of a serious nature. All the correspondents on this front agree that the Germans appear to have plenty of men, but there is an equal agreement on the fact that their stomach for offensive fighting appears to be very weak.

PRISONERS AND GUNS TAKEN

Last night General Haig reported that during the past two days the number of Germans captured northwest of St. Quentin has grown to more than ten thousand, while more than sixty big guns have also been taken.

Besides the nearly three thousand prisoners taken by the British the Germans lost heavily in the one counter attack of importance they delivered, this being along the sector at Moeuvres, directly west of Cambrai. Here the attacking enemy was mowed down by the British machine gunners and artillerymen.

From the southern end of this sector along a front of several miles to south of Gouzeaucourt, where the British front crosses the Hindenburg line, the Germans maintained a heavy bombardment of the British lines and of the roads in the rear, but attempted no infantry attacks.

NO VIGOROUS COUNTERS

Even after the British had seized the heights northwest of St. Quentin yesterday and reached advanced positions which menace the Hindenburg line at this new place, the Germans made no vigorous efforts to regain any part of the ground. Unless the Germans do counter attack here in force before the British can thoroughly consolidate the positions, their hold upon St. Quentin and the Hindenburg defenses along a wide front are gone.

Yesterday's gains by both British and French mark a material development of the drive against both St. Quentin and Cambrai. The French struck powerfully southwest of the former city and gained ground that brings the southern edge of the nippers into a better position than ever to squeeze the garrison out of the fortress and force the abandonment of valuable ground.

CONTINUE ENCIRCLING MOVEMENT

In yesterday's attacks the French reached the outskirts of Benay, directly south of St. Quentin, while the important town of Contescourt and the town of Castres, further to the northeast, are entirely in French hands.

A short distance north of here the British made further progress on Wednesday night and yesterday in the movement which designs the encirclement of St. Quentin. The advance proceeded north of Pontruett and reached the German outposts on the Hindenburg line.

Renewing their attacks the Australian forces carried several German outposts on the Hindenburg line, their victorious forward sweep capturing L'Empire and Ganchy wood, to the west of the town of Gauchy. The Anzacs took considerable numbers of prisoners, guns, machine guns and supplies.

MEET STOUTER RESISTANCE

On the Aisne-Ailette front the French met with a stouter resistance from a strengthened foe. Heavy counters were launched by the Germans west of Jouy but all were repulsed with sanguinary losses.

On the Vesle front, where the French and Americans hold the Allied line, the Germans sought to counter attack northeast of Courland but the attack fell down completely in the face of the heavy artillery fire which it met from the French batteries.

WILSON PROPOSALS APPEAL TO LABORERS

Inter-Allied Conference Advised To Espouse Them

LONDON, September 19 (Official)—Reporting on the proposal of the American delegates that the Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist conference endorse the fourteen proposals of President Wilson as the war and peace aims of the United States, the foreign relations of the conference reported to day in terms even stronger than those proposed by the American delegates.

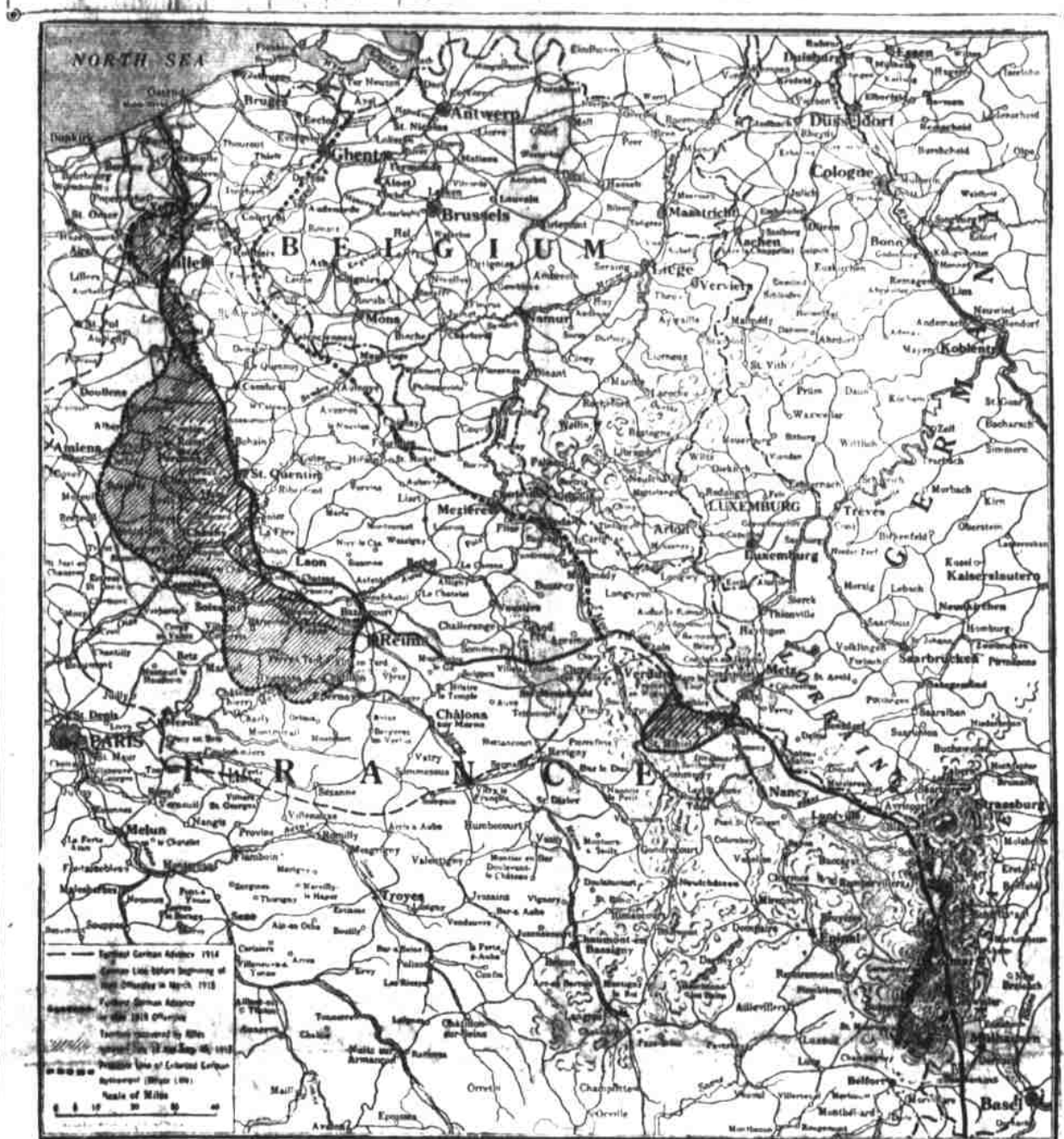
The report as presented and which is fully expected will be adopted says in part: "We recommend that this conference subscribe to the fourteen points formulated by President Wilson as war or peace aims thus adopting a policy of clearness and moderation as opposed to a policy dictated exclusively by changes on the war map."

BIG FERRO-MANGANESE WORKS ARE OPERATING

GREAT FALLS, Montana, September 19, (Official)—Operations have been started in one of the world's largest ferro-manganese plants which have been erected near here. The plant contains five furnaces and will produce ninety tons of ferro-manganese daily which is enough to treat 10,000 tons of steel.

This plant was built at the request of the government so that ships which have been bringing ferro-manganese from Cuba and South American ports may be released to carry other war supplies. It is a part of a new policy of industrial plan under which the United States is to produce its needs as far as may be possible at home and rendered thus independent of other countries and difficulties which are at present upon shipping and imports.

WESTERN FRONT as it exists today and line upon which Germany will probably fall back. The shaded portion of the map shows the Allied gains since General Foch assumed the offensive. Toward the lower right corner from the center is seen the St. Mihiel salient. The probable new line is the dotted line to the right of the present line and runs from Axel to the present line to the northwest of Verdun.



CZECHO-SLOVAKS IN NEED OF SUPPLIES

Suffer Reverses In Eastern Russia Because They Are Short of Munitions

NEW YORK, September 20—(Associated Press)—While in Siberia the Czechoslovaks and their Allies continue their successful progress in Eastern Russia the Czechoslovaks are suffering badly for lack of munitions, supplies and equipment which they are looking to the Allies to furnish them. In that country they have suffered considerable reverses in consequence of their poor preparedness to meet attacks. London dispatches say that they are being hard pressed by the Bolsheviks and their Russian allies who are being assisted directly by the Germans.

In the face of strong and well armed forces the Czechoslovaks have been forced to give way and the enemy has occupied Volsk, Simbirsk and Kazan. The fall of Kazan is reported to have been due chiefly to the lack of ammunition.

Refugees say that Petrograd is entirely in the hands of anarchists but that reports that a large part of the city has been burned are exaggerated.

NEW COMMANDER IS CALLER ON WILSON

WASHINGTON, September 19—(Official)—Major General Janin, the French army officer who was recently designated to command the Czechoslovak armies in France, Italy and Russia, called on President Wilson today to pay his compliments to the American chief executive.

Major General Janin is now on his way to Vladivostok and the Siberian headquarters where he will direct the operations of the Czechoslovak forces.

BAKU CAPTURED IS CLAIMED BY TURKS

PARIS, September 19—(Associated Press)—Constantinople dispatches claim the capture of the British and Armenian city of Baku. This important Caspian port was entered some weeks ago by British forces from across northwestern Persia. At that time it was being held by the Armenians.

CONSTANT AIR RAIDS TERRIFYING GERMAN

AMSTERDAM, September 20—(Associated Press)—Allied aviators are daily showering bombs upon Cologne, Gdansk and other cities in the Heligoland, copies of which have been received. Many are being killed in these raids and many of the residents of the raided towns are fleeing to Holland.

HUBER WILL SEEK TO AMEND SHEPPARD PROHIBITION LAW

HILO, September 19—(Special To The Advertiser)—United States Attorney S. C. Huber and United States Marshal Smiddy yesterday and last evening raided four "swipes" distilleries and, after taking samples for evidence, spilled more than 200 gallons of the illicit stuff. Later they left for Kona where it is expected that further raids will be made.

Before leaving for Kona, United States Attorney Huber said that their trip is for the purpose of obtaining personal information so that he can report the situation to Washington with a view to securing amendments to the Sheppard act which will give to the county police and to the territorial courts equal jurisdiction with the federal officials and the federal courts in the enforcement of the law, the arrest and the prosecution of offenders under it.

GERMAN CLAIM IS PRETENSE American Victory Well Earned

WASHINGTON, September 20—(Associated Press)—Copies of German orders, captured with prisoners who are now in the hands of the Americans before Metz, prove that the German boast that the Americans cleared the St. Mihiel salient because the Germans retired in accordance with plans long considered for the evacuation of the salient is typical of the Germans and their policy of claiming that reverses they receive are voluntary releases of territory. These orders show that the Tenth German division had orders to hold the salient and detailed instructions for its defense.

SHOW NO SPIRIT

Although the enemy is now entrenched along the second line of Hindenburg system along the front to the southwest of Metz they appear to have accepted the new situation without question. They now appear to be employing almost wholly defensive tactics and are carrying out half heartedly a seemingly perfunctory bombardment of the American lines. Even the challenges to combat of American and French patrols are permitted to pass unheeded except where conflict is unavoidable.

How large and important was the part which aviation played in the offensive operations at St. Mihiel is told in dispatches which give some details of the first four days of the fighting in that sector.

In spite of the heavy rains which had transformed the airfields into seas of mud and thus seriously handicapped the aviators in their take-offs and landings, in two days the aviators made 3,500 sorties aggregating 4,000 flying hours. They thoroughly bombed the enemy airbases so that the foe was unable to accomplish much in air observation or in air defense. Besides this the Allied pilots and observers fired more than 30,000 rounds from their machine gun at convoys and at other points where the enemy was congregated in force.

The day on all American held sectors was generally quiet yesterday.

MUNITION WORKS NEAR VIENNA ARE BURNED

AMSTERDAM, September 20—(Associated Press)—Many were killed and injured in a fire and the resulting panic on an Austrian munition works. Official dispatches from Vienna say that a fire broke out in the Wiedelsdorf ammunition factory near Vienna. A panic among the shell workers followed in their efforts to escape from the expected explosions.

ALBERT STRAUSS NAMED

WASHINGTON, September 19—(Associated Press)—Albert Strauss of New York was nominated today to succeed Paul Warburg as a member of the federal reserve board.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IS SLIGHTLY LARGER

WASHINGTON, September 20—(Associated Press)—Casualties reported in the lists released yesterday numbered 323, of which 316 were army and nine were Marine Corps.

The army casualties were sixty one killed, twenty one dead of wounds, twenty dead of other causes, 133 wounded and 81 missing.

Officers included in the list were Capt. Belvedere Brooks, New York, killed in action and Capt. Roger D. Lapham, New York, severely wounded.

Marine Corps casualties were three killed in action, four dead of wounds and two wounded.

FRENCH REPLY FLAT REFUSAL

BULGARS CRUSHED IN HASTY FLIGHT

Leave Wounded and Others Behind But Seek To Devastate Country They Leave

LONDON, September 20—(Associated Press)—Broken and shattered under the continuing blows of the French, the Serbians, the British and the Greeks the Bulgarians and their German reinforcements continue in full flight. Behind them they are leaving wounded and others to fall into the hands of the Allies as prisoners and such supplies and equipment as they are unable to destroy in their haste. They are devastating the country as they flee and seeking to make it a waste but with some lack of success for the short time they have to carry on the work of destruction.

The Serbians are pushing on day and night and have captured the town of Topolet, Potshista, Pershiasta, Melenisa, Vitshista and Rasimby; also the heights of Kockhoy and Kamen.

The Allies have advanced 12 miles and their progress is so rapid and the number of men falling into their hands so large that no count of prisoners has been made. Much war material, not yet itemized, has also been taken.

New Bulgarian regiments were thrown into the breaches but they have been forced to retreat with the others. The Bulgarians everywhere have been completely repulsed in counter-attacks.

BREWERS SUPPLY MONEY FOR PAPER

A. Mitchell Palmer Answers Senate Resolution By Furnishing Proof Asked

WASHINGTON, September 20—(Associated Press)—A. Mitchell Palmer, custodian of enemy property last evening made public the names of fifteen brewers who with the United States Brewers' Association loaned to him \$375,000 with which to purchase the Washington Times.

Palmer took this action after the senate had passed resolutions asking him to prove statements which he had made describing the efforts of the brewers to secure control of the news paper.

Brisbane has made a statement in which he says that he borrowed the money in good faith from a New Jersey banker broker who thereupon indicated the loan among other brewers.

HSU-SHI-CHANG HAS CHANGED HIS MIND

Announces He Will Accept Presidency of China Without United Country Behind Him

TOKYO, September 19—(Special To Nippon Jiji)—Hsu Shi-Chang, who was elected recently by the Northern China parliament in Peking as the president of the Chinese republic to succeed Feng Kuo-chang, has determined to accept the office, despite the fact that his plan for a united nation has been flatly ignored by the South. The date of his inauguration will be decided and announced in the near future.

According to advices from Peking, the President elect addressed to the Peking parliament a formal acceptance of the presidency today. His declaration, the reports say, that this decision has been reached after days of thoughtful consideration of what is for the best interest of the Chinese republic.

The South, with a provisional government in Canton, still maintains a hostile attitude toward the Peking faction and refuses to recognize Hsu's election as constitutional on the ground that the parliament of the north is illegally constituted and has no authority to elect a president for the Chinese republic.

DESCENDANT OF "OLD PUT" MEETS DEATH

AMERICAN FRONT IN ORRAINE, September 19—(Associated Press)—David R. Putnam, blood descendant of the first John Putnam, the American aviator who was killed on Wednesday while patrolling the American lines, seven German machines at once attacked him. Putnam gave battle but the odds were too great.

This aviator was one of the American "ace" aviators and was credited with twelve victories.

Reception of Austrian Proposal Is Bitter Disappointment To Central Powers Who See End Before Them

CRIME AND RIGHT CAN ENTER NO BARGAIN

Peace Demonstrations Are Held In Various Parts of Germany While Austria Hears Louder Demands For Ending War

NEW YORK, September 20—(Associated Press)—In terms as succinct and clear-cut as those of the United States, France has rejected the proposal of Austria for a series of conference with a view to peace. Belgium ignores the proposal of Germany for a separate peace as unworthy of a serious reply. The Central Powers are grievously disappointed at the quick, and to them, unexpected collapse of their peace offensive.

NO BARGAINING

The reply of France to the Austrian note is told in official despatches from Paris received last night. Foreign Minister Pinchon has sent to Vienna, through the proper intermediaries, a copy of the official journal of the senate which contains the text of Clemenceau's speech to that body on Wednesday in which he said: "We will fight on until the enemy understands that bargaining between crime and right is no longer possible. We want a just and a strong peace". This constitutes the reply of France to the note of Austria.

The Belgian foreign minister has stated that the German offer to Belgium cannot be taken as a basis for serious discussion. He said it had been informally received and had come through an indirect channel.

Advices from Rome yesterday said that the Italian government had at that time no official knowledge of the Austrian peace note, the only information received having come from press despatches. The semi-official Stefani news said the indications were that the government would make no move to enter negotiations even if a later request shall be received from Austria.

RECOGNIZE END

The German Press, according to Copenhagen despatches, regards the answer of President Wilson and the speech of Balfour as conclusive proof that the Allies seek the destruction of the Central Powers. The Vorwarts is quoted as saying that it must be concluded that the Allies will not consider peace by agreement and are insisting on peace by conquest.

It is evident that Germany has to some extent participated in the Austrian peace move for from French Army headquarters say that enemy aircraft dropped leaflets which told of the Austrian proposals in the Epernay region. These leaflets were printed in French. As there are no Austrian aviators in that region it is manifest the propaganda was circulated by the Germans.

Peace Demonstrations

Meantime the movement for peace grows in Germany and in Austria. Thousands are reported in Amsterdam despatches to have attended peace demonstrations in Erfurt, Cologne and many towns of Saxony.

News has reached here that on Wednesday Count Michael Karolyi, the leader of the Hungarian opposition party, reiterated a declaration that the Central Powers should accept President Wilson's fourteen peace points as a basis for negotiations. A Budapest despatch to the Frankfurt Gazette quotes Karolyi as saying: "This only can peace come."

General von Hindenburg has issued a proclamation to the army in the field saying that the Austrian peace offer does not involve an interruption to war operations and that readiness for peace is not in contradiction to the spirit with which Germany is waging the war. He declared that the duty of the army is to continue the struggle without waiting to see whether the enemy is sincere and ready for peace negotiations.